

AMENDEMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-24 (Canceled)

25. (New) A transgenic mouse whose genome comprises a disruption in an endogenous adrenomedullin receptor gene comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, wherein where the disruption is homozygous, the transgenic mouse exhibits, relative to a wild-type mouse, decreased activity or increased anxiety.
26. (New) The transgenic mouse of claim 25, wherein the decreased activity is characterized by reduced distance traveled in an open field, relative to a wild-type mouse.
27. (New) The transgenic mouse of claim 25, wherein the decreased activity is characterized by reduced average velocity in an open field, relative to a wild-type mouse.
28. (New) The transgenic mouse of claim 25, wherein the increased anxiety is characterized by reduced percentage of time spent in a central region of an open field, relative to a wild-type mouse.
29. (New) A method of producing a transgenic mouse comprising a disruption in an endogenous adrenomedullin receptor gene comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, the method comprising:
 - (a) introducing a targeting construct capable of disrupting the endogenous adrenomedullin receptor gene into a mouse embryonic stem cell;
 - (b) introducing the mouse embryonic stem cell into a blastocyst;
 - (c) implanting the resulting blastocyst into a pseudopregnant mouse, wherein the pseudopregnant mouse gives birth to a chimeric mouse; and
 - (d) breeding the chimeric mouse to produce the transgenic mouse comprising a disruption in the endogenous adrenomedullin receptor gene comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 gene,
wherein where the disruption is homozygous, the transgenic mouse exhibits decreased activity or increased anxiety.
30. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the decreased activity is characterized by reduced distance traveled in an open field, relative to a wild-type mouse.
31. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the decreased activity is characterized by reduced average velocity in an open field, relative to a wild-type mouse.

32. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the increased anxiety is characterized by reduced percentage of time spent in a central region of an open field, relative to a wild-type mouse.
33. (New) The transgenic mouse produced by the method of claim 29.